malefactors.

tors, with a modest allusion to his own ex-

ceeding goodness as an example for all the

world. If the transaction were of to-day

the sensational newspapers would revel

in epithets and their caricaturists would

have Hamilton and Jefferson in the garb of

Both these great men, who posseesed the

perspective, or, rather, the prophetic ken

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Whether the death of Cadet Booz was due to hazing at West Point or not, the should not be permitted at government institution. It goes far beyond of youthful bilarity and has no redeeming feature.

There is reason to suspect that there are senators who pretend to be in favor of the Nicaragua canal who are in fact opposed to it, and for that reason are making all the opposition possible to the proposed or any other honorable treaty.

There are too many skilled workmen in this country in all branches of trade to enable a strike to succeed unless it has elejustice that will justify a com-As a general rule the place of every man who throws up a job can be quickly filled by just as good a man as he

The demand for civil independence and temporal power for the Pope is not de fensible on any grounds whatever. As the head of the Catholic Church he is not en titled to any more rights or privileges than the head of any other church. Archbishop Ireland's argument to the contrary is utterly fallacious.

A correspondent writing of the head of the Standard Oil Company and its policy says that in full justice to Mr. Rockefeller it must be said that whenever it could be done he has bought out his rivals, oftentimes paying extravagant sums, but when a rival has persisted he has not had the slightest qualms of conscience in elimipating such rival. This may be regarded

Dispatches from London represent certain English editors as being "very wroth" because of the action of the Senate on th Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It has been the custom of British editors these many years to be "very wroth" with the United States. If being in that frame of mind affords them relief or pleasure, let them continue, since no one in this country cares for their

Some people seem to think that international treaties get stale like eggs, sour like common sense and common honesty should know that a treaty is binding for all time unless dishonorably repudiated by one of contracting parties or honorably both. The Clayton-Bulwer in 1850 is as binding to-day as If it had been made yesterday

Col Webb C. Hayes, who has just re service in China, says: "The benefit to our interests there en us a prestige that years of n times of peace could not have Chinese have and the probability is that the friendly conduct of the United during the recent troubles will be remembered to our advantage for a long

were most any other people than it would be fair to mysterious and heretofore mapress dowager, are ready to of China practically the warand, for other reasons, to

In commenting upon the refusal of Gov Thomas, of Colorado, to honor lef, the usually fair Pittsburg Disthat the Colorado Governor ted in violating the Constitution ed States because the Governor did so in the case of Governo the first place, the highes ourts have held that the Governo ate is not constitutionally boun eged lawbreaker within his juris can exercise discretion in th a Governor must in every case thorize the Governor of on case the Dispatch seems not to Powers and others was a travesty upon

the Goebel court held by Judge Cantrill was that of the court trying Dreyfus. No Governor would be warranted in sending a man to such a court.

of the great statesman, doubtless looked upon the transaction as of little conse quence from the ethical point of view, compared with the vast importance involved i TEMPORAL POWER AND SPIRITUAL the future of both these propositions. Jefferson saw and believed that the States on different pages the report of Archbishop Ireland's appeal for the temporal independthe Union if the national capital should ence and sovereignty of the Pope; the rebe located in one of them. Already the port of the views of the Chinese minister, North was gaining in wealth and popula-Wu Ting Fang, regarding Christianity and tion more rapidly than the South. They Confucianism, and the report of the death might feel that they had little part in the of Mr. William N. Jackson. Here were new government if the federal city .: hould three different phases of spiritualism. Or be built in a Northern State. On the other hand, Hamilton clearly foresaw that though he was the vicegerent of God or federal government that did not, at the earth, the lineal descendant of Christ's outset, establish and protect the national representative and presumably the most credit, and which failed to assume the oblispiritually-minded man in the world, alone gations of States contracted in fighting for national independence, would hol he was virtually a prisoner in the Vatican. slight allegiance to the central authority had no personal independence and could when their assistance should be needed not go outside of his limitations without Hamilton foresaw that the time might come sacrificing his ecclesiastical dignity. when the Union would need all of its own Wu Ting Fang, speaking from a heathen power and all of the credit of the States point of view, which is purely material and to protect itself, and he evidently desired which ignores the spiritual side of life in to establish the precedent that, in all wars, so far as it relates to a future state of exthe federal government must assume the Istence, declared that the Christian reobligations incurred by States. ligion, as far as it is good for anything, is would Governor Morton have done in 1863 identical with Confucianism, and beyond to put men into the field if he were no that it is good for nothing because it certain that the United States would rebeyond the reach of the capacity of manimburse Indiana for every dollar expendkind to practice. "A good Christian," said ed? How far would the States of the the Chinese minister, "is a good Confucian, North have assumed the financial responsibility of raising troops if they were not

adherents. What-

for all good men, irrespective of dogma."

The record of the life of William N. Jack-

son was that of a life lived in a spiritual

atmosphere without any demand for tem-

poral power or any doubt as to the efficacy

of the motives that governed his conduct.

Without claiming to be the vicegerent of

God or the only authorized representative

of Christ on earth he was content to fol-

low in the footsteps of the Master and to

go about doing good without showing fear

or asking favor of men. Nor did he, like

the Chinese minister, regard Christianity as

beyond his reach. He simply lived it with-

out philosophizing. Which represented the

highest phase of spiritualism? Which was

the true representative of spiritual power?

LOG-ROLLING BY THE FATHERS.

Two speakers who participated in the

exercises incident to the celebration of the

centennial of the establishment of the gov-

ernment in Washington alluded to the bar-

gain by which the national capital was

lecated where it now is. The Northern

States desired to have the capital located

in Pennsylvania, and a bill was practically

agreed upon which designated Wright's

Ferry, in Pennsylvania, as the spot, but it

was delayed for some verbal change be-

tween the two branches until that Congress

ended. The South was for a location on the

Potomac. Jefferson, among others, advo-

cated such location, on the ground that it

would strengthen the Union, the life of

which, at that time, was held in grave

About this time Alexander Hamilton, sec-

retary of the treasury, backed by Wash-

ington, was pushing a measure requiring

the federal government to assume the debts

of the States incurred in the war for inde-

pendence, which Hamilton declared was

"the price of liberty." In the Second Con-

gress the conflict over that proposition

was sharp, but on the vote Hamilton's

proposition was defeated; he did not give

up the struggle, as he believed that the

assumption of the State debts, aggregating

\$20,000,000, would bind the States together

as no other measure could. Like Jefferson,

he was fighting for the strengthening of

the Union. Unfortunately, the contest, like

that of the location of the federal capital.

was a sectional one, the Northern States

desiring the assumption of State debts

The keen intellect of Hamilton saw in

this situation an opportunity to carry the

Why not put the capital on the banks of

the Potomac if the advocates of that propo-

sition would support his debt-assumption

scheme? In his judgment it was of little

consequence where the national capital

should be located compared with the vast

having the federal government pay all war

Knowing that Jefferson was equally in-

importance of establishing the policy

tent on having the capital located on

banks of the Potomac, Hamilton ap-

trade, since the transaction cannot properly

be classified as a compromise. In this case,

it was a matter of quid pro quo. Jefferson

readily acquiesced. What followed is bette

I proposed to him (Mr. Hamilton) to dine

with me the next day, and I would invite

another friend or two and bring them into

conference together, and I thought it im-

possible that reasonable men, consulting to-

gether coolly, could fail, by some mutual

sacrifices of opinion, to form a compromise

which would save the Union. The discus-

sion took place. It was finally agreed

that, whatever importance had been at-

the preservation of the Union and of con-

cord among the States was more important,

and that, therefore, it would be better that

the vote of rejection should be rescinded

to effect which some members should

But it was observed that this pill would

be peculiarly bitter to the Southern States.

be adopted to sweeten it a little to them.

There had before been propositions to fix

the seat of government either at Philadel-

it was thought by giving it to Philadelphia

for ten years and to Georgetown perma-

nently afterwards this might, as an ano-

dyne, calm, in some degree, the ferment

which might be excited by the other meas-

ure alone. So two of the Potomac mem-

bers (White and Lee, but White with a re

vulsion of stomach almost convulsive

agreed to change their votes, and Hamil-

ton undertook to carry the other point. In

loing this the influence he had establishe

f Robert Morris with those of the Midd

States, effected his side of the engagement

and so the assumption act was passed, and

twenty millions of stock divided among

favored States and thrown in as a pabulum

The censorious but narrow reformer o

to-day would find in this transaction, which

Jefferson so frankly describes, evidence

of the absence of political morality and

over the Eastern members, with the age

to the stockjobbing herd

phia or Georgetown, on the Potomac, and

tached to the rejection of this proposition

told in his own language:

change their votes.

while the South was opposing.

doubt by many statesmen.

not actuated by the highest motives

patriotism in doing what they did?

"log-rolling."

COLOR AND THE MIND. We are giving entirely too much attention to our mental and physical life in these scientific days. One man studies his digestion, and forthwith suffers far more internal misery than would have been hi lot had he allowed his mind to be absorbed by other interests. Another indulges i introspection, or practices mental healing. or "autosuggestion." or otherwise takes liberties with his, or her, intellectual apparatus, with the common result of having nervous prostration or even worse evils befall. Continued concentration of th thoughts on one's self for any purpose not a wholesome occupation. The tendency, however, is to increase this self study. Here, for instance, is a woman lec turer teaching her hearers that color has a great influence on temperament. Peo ple, she says, can learn much of themselves if they will study the effect of dif ferent colors on their moods. A mental or nervous condition, she says, may b intensified or changed by the use of col ors opposed or harmonizing. A person with a tendency to "the blues," for in stance, should not stay in a blue room one with a choleric temper should avoid a red room; people of anaemic tendencies on the contrary, should have much reabout them for its stimulating properties Yellow is the color of spirituality and har monizes with the brain. And so on, and so on. This lecturer is really a scholarly person, who has given much study to he subject and advances scientific arguments and illustrations to prove her points. Doubtless she is right in her theories, but why should a sane human being concern himself with them except as mere theories? Yet many will do so, and will at once proceed to apply them to their individual cases, and make themselves so unhappy by assuming that they are affected unpleasantly by certain colors. If each one could control his surroundings these assumptions, whether right or wrong, would not matter, but since this cannot be done it is not worth while to ask whether the "blues," with which one happens to be afflicted, or the anger one chances to feel, wall paper or the curtains. In most cases innate weakness or depravity, and it objects were at fault it would not be tion necessary to discern that fact. As ; rule, the less time the average man spend in delving into the mysteries of his menta make-up the better off he is. That way in tellectual disturbance lies. It is better for him that he occupy himself with the affairs of outside life and leave his nervous system and his mentality to take cars of themselves.

OUR DUMB ANIMALS. Everybody knows that this is a great gricultural country, but the knowledge that its cities are agricultural is not so universal. This is not intended to insinuate that grass grows in the streets of any of them, especially in these McKinley times, or that the annual crop of wild oats sown in them is of great export value, but that voted to statistics of agriculture under the specific head of "Domestic animals in barns and inclosures not on farms or ranges. Of course, that must mean domestic animals in cities, towns and villages; in stock yards; all employed in manufacturing, lumbering and mining industries and kindred enterprises, and all used for pleasure or profit by individuals other than farm proprietors. This includes the poor equine drudge that draws a garbage wagon or works a wood-sawing machine as well as the fast trotter or high-stepping carriage horse; the pet Jersey cow that furnishe family cream to order as well as the pro fesssional milker of the dairy. It includes all kinds of horned cattle, horses of all ages, asses, sheep, swine and goats. is somewhat surprising to find how many of these animals are found in barns and have never before been collected in the United States or in any other country numeration. The result is novel if no valuable. The bulletin shows that the ag

754,560 contained neat cattle, 1,555,636 horses, 51,808 nules, 9,522 asses and burros, 7,564 sheep, 452,928 swine and 21,527 goats. The number of various kinds of domestic animals in these barns and inclosures was reported as follows: Neat cattle, 1,466,970; horses, 2,833,877; mules, 162,115; asses and burros, 12,870; sheep, 166,470; swine, 1,592,861,

And where does Indianapolis stand this census of city animals? It is hardly necessary to say that in this, as in other respects, she stands well. Group A of cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, gives the statistics of thirty-eight cities, of which Indianapolis is one. It shows that only two other cities of the 100,000 class have more horses to the 100,000 inhabitants than this city. Indianapolis reports 6,259 horses each 100,000 inhabitants, Los Angeles 6,523 and Kansas City 6.970. Chicago reports only 4,191, Philadelphia 3,542, Boston 4,997, Cleveland 3,694, Cincinnati 3,900, St. Louis 4,802, and so on. Let it be recorded that this is a city of horses. In neat cattle, dairy cows, mules, sheep and goats several cities of the 100,000 group outrank Indianapolis. This city is not a great mule center and has never claimed distinction in the goat line. It also has fewer asses to the 100,000 inhabitants than several other cities of its rank. Many persons may be surprised to learn that the builetin reports only three asses to 100,000 inhabitants. Perhaps some will think this erroneous, but it must be remembered that the report embraces only quadrupeds. In swine, Indianapolis is far ahead of any other city in the 100,000 class, reporting 7.156 to 100,000 inhabitants, against 3.086 in Chicago, 1,681 in Cincinnati, 1,980 in Cleveland, 249 in Philadelphia, 140 in Kansas City, and so on. Boston must import her pork for baked beans, for she only reports six swine to 100,000 inhabitants; Pittsburg reports only eight; Providence, R. I., three; Toledo, seventeen, and Rochester, N. only one. It is but fair to add that the the yards attached to the hog-killing estabamount of statistical information, and as a first effort to do justice to our dumb ani-

mals it is unique. It should be said in regard to the smoke question that there is nothing in the assertion made by certain owners of buildings having offensive chimneys that no practical and effective smoke consumer is in existence. A proof to the contrary is to b found in this city. A firm of manufacturers, who have in use a battery of ten boilers, some time ago invested \$5,000 in an attachment whose purpose was the saving of fuel rather than the prevention of smoke. their establishment being in the suburbs, where smoke is less of a nuisance than in the center of the city. As a matter of course, however, perfect combustion means the absence of smoke, and the result of their experiment is that except for a few minutes after firing, no smoke is to be seen issuing from their chimneys. What is even more pleasing to them is the fact that within eighteen months the cost of the combustion attachment was returned to them in the saving of fuel. Owners of buildings apparently do not realize that the masses of black smoke pouring from their chimneys mean a great waste of fuel, and that as a matter of economy it would be wise to consume such smoke. The heating plants of downtown blocks and buildings usually have not more than three boilersoftener two. Less than a thousand dollars would equip each of them with the machinery necessary to utilize what is now the wastage of their coal. If owners can not be made to consider the subject as i affects the comfort of the community, they ought certainly to see the advantage to themselves of smoke consumption.

When Oklahoma Territory becomes State, a thing which will come about soon er or later, it is to be hoped that the proposal, emanating from some of its residents, that its name be changed to "Jefferson," will receive no attention. Oklahoma is a distinctive, musical appellation, and should be allowed to stand. Jefferson is worthy of honor, but if a State is to b named after him let him wait until New Mexico is admitted. A change of name in that case is desirable. It was a mistake to give the name of Washington to the far the pretty Indian name "Tacoma." One of the Dakotas might have been called "Washington" if it were felt that the father of his country needed the distinction of having a State named for him Really, however, the national capital was enough in that line. But Oklahoma should remain Oklahoma

The interesting discoveries made by a re cent exploring expedition in northern Canada will not surprise any person who i fairly well informed concerning the possibilities of that great country. It stands to reason that a country which contains an area exceeding that of the United States-3,654,000 square miles against 3,603,000 -with scarcely more than a twentieth part of the population, must have extensive areas of unexplored territory and undiscovered resources. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that a recent government expedition discovered vast tracts o timber and agricultural lands the existence of which was not known before. Canada is too far north to ever support as large population as the United States, but the time may come when it will be a good second in the race.

The Art Museum Location. Now that the Art Association has decided to erect the art building on a spot which the majority of people who have expressed themselves think to be the least desirable of all the places considered it must expect the public, for a time at least, to take rather a langu'd interest in its proceedings. Perhaps the association will prefer indifference on the part of outsiders as being less troublesome than a tco active interest, but if so it is unwise. Like an actress, will find its greatest profit in being much talked cf, even if the talk take the shape of criticism. If the public once comes to feel that the art museum is an institution intended especially to meet the tastes an requirements of the few who now feel themselves to be connoisseurs rather than one offering at least a share of attractions within the popular comprehension it wi cease to concern itself about its affairs and leave it severely alone An art museus which the public does not patronize, which it does not feel a personal interest and ownership, in which it takes no pride is not likely to be a great success. In this case the public has a right to feel an in terest, since the projected building is gift to the city and not a private and exjustice. A partisan judge, a party jury.

and trials characterized by violation of all laws of evidence in order to convict right
tally deterred the sending of Governor

justice. A partisan judge, a party jury.

cause for the charge of corrupt collusion.

gregate number of barns or inclosures in clusive establishment. It seemed to the beginning that for this reaction, such a reform
son, if no other, the individual preferences of members of the association should have caustic philippies regarding the chief ac
cause for the charge of corrupt collusion.

Journal in the beginning that for this reaction, such a reform
son, if no other, the individual preferences of members of the association should have caustic philippies regarding the chief ac-

regarded this wish and chosen the Talbott troperty the managers must have a care lest they eventually find themselves with contain art objects and please art critics, art center.

Smoke Not the Only Nuisance.

Yesterday the Journal had some remarks to make about the coal smoke nuisance. While the question of nuisances is up for discussion it may not be amiss to call attention to the practice followed by garbage men of driving their wagons through the most frequented thoroughfares. They are especially partial to Washington street, and it is a common thing to see one winding its way among other vehicles there during the busiest hours of the day, leaving a trail of stench behind it from one end of the street to the other. With the air already heavy with smoke and soot, this additional impurity becomes very hard for the people who are compelled to be on the streets to bear. It is entirely unnecessary that the should endure it. The garbage wagons have no business on Washington street, and they should be made to keep off of it and to confine their route to the alleys and byways It is a matter which the Health Board should look after if the other authorities will not, for the breathing of an atmosphere made offensive by foul odors is surely a thing injurious to physical well-being While regulating the garbage men in this respect it would be well for the police to enforce a similar rule on the drivers are yet accustomed to going out of their direct way, not infrequently, in order to pass through Washington street. There is not the same objection to them, of course, as to the garbage wagons, but they help needless'y to crowd the street and interfere with necessary traffic. The growing business of the retail district is alone sufficient to crowd it for many hours of the day, and an effort should be made to keep it as free as possible from unnecessary congestion.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Of Shopping. Clerks and buyers, be of cheer! Christmas comes but once a year.

Fully many dozen plays we see, I wist-But oftenest muse upon those plays we've missed

The Stage.

The Unpardonable Sin Who grumbles at his gifts. I say ('twill b upheld by all experts) hath had of good luck Christmas day a larger share than his deserts.

Pistols and Hilarity. "They dread Christmas in Kentucky."

"Oh. Christmas cheer down there always cuts

off a lot of voters." A Chance for Favorable Notice.

"Tommy, Tommy, remember, Santy comes only to good boys.

Santy thinks iz tollable good." What Things Are Coming To.

"Yes, ma; but boys 'at you think iz awful bad

"Thomas Tibbs is in a receiver's hands." "What broke him up?"

"Oh, the tip system got started in his office

Footnotes.

The trivial person can imitate the sage; but

Lazy optimists set a poor example to industri-It is wisely ordained that our thinking things are so doesn't make them so.

A first-class housekeeper can keep house without eggs when hens run the price up to 25 cents

Woman is mercifully created volatile so that a breken heart can't trouble her more than ten minutes at a time

Many a commonplace object casts a beautiful Things go in circles; the people who were once

across an awful lot of persons who are hard to

When a man confides his blues to another man the other man gets the blues and he gets over

Just before Christmas a woman runs upstairs looks dazed and says, "What did I come up here

LITERARY NOTES.

In "Shadowings," Lafcadio Hearn asthat it "produces perhaps the very sweetest type of woman that this world has ever known."

Mr. Robert Chambers is at work on romance, the scene of which, unlike the generality of his books, will be laid in this country. The period selected is prior to Jack London, the author of the collection

of Yukon stories known as "The Son o the Wolf" has now come forward as economic essayist, his essay having won prize of \$200 offered by the Cosmopolitan Magazine for the best paper on "The Advantages of Co-operation.

Gilbert Parker is the son of an artillery officer in the English army and was born in Toronto, where his father was stationed He was educated for the ministry, but never took orders, and his health failing he went to the South seas to recuperate. His training for literature was in the wandering life of a newspaper correspondent in those remote regions. He began his career as a story writer in London ten years ago, and met with prompt success. With his latest story, "The Lane That Had No Turning." It is said that he has decided to end his studies of Canadian life and history.

Hail Caine tells some extraordinary stories of the baits held out to him by American publishers to secure his work. Several times he has received agreements for a new book, all drawn up, naming the most liberal terms, accompanied by large check in advance, the documen merely wanting the author's signature to complete it. He admits that he is sometimes sorely tempted, and once he carried one of these checks about with him is his pocket several days before he could induce himself to send it back. He does all his own business with publishers, like the great majority of authors of the first rank, who employ an agent to smooth for them the path of business. Mr. Zangwill and he are almost the only leading

writers who do their own bargaining. Englishmen are beginning to complain of the oppressive dominance of fiction in current literature. Mention is made of an editor who has abandoned the idea of series of articles on young writers because he found it impossible to stiffen the series with examples of rising essayists and verse writers. One cynical observer avers that the modern craze of reading merely for amusement things that compel no thou is rapidly disintegrating the intellect of the Anglo-Saxon. The Academy recently re marked that people in America did not seem to read anything but fiction. To refute this idea one New York I comes forward with the statement that ou of the 131 books on his list for the yea there were only eighteen volumes of fic-

Mr. W. J. Lampton, who writes the Nev York Sun's rag-time poetry so muci copied by the press of the country, and who set the fashion for that peculiar kind "MODERN FABLES," by George Ade.

The Modern Fable of the Weak Brother Who Made People Think of Lord & & Chesterfield so & so so

> [Copyright, 1900, by Robert Howard Russell.]

Once there was a Man who lived in the same Hall Bed-Room for 14 years, because he never could Catch Even on the Rent. It Hall Bed-Room and a Home-Cooked Meal was a snug little Box-Stall, and with better for 25c to the Society Ventilation it would have been almost comfortable as some Cells. There raspy Lace Curtains on the Windows. The Man used to scratch Matches on them. Also to understand that he had she

a Contract when he tried to break away

from the Herd and run forward with the

Still, he made a Flying Start. The Plane-

man present who wore Turquoise Studs.

with a Black Handkerchief folded across

the Others to see which Implement to pick

up next, but most of them were taking

Desperate Chances, the same as he was. By

the Time he reached Ice Cream he had n

Tools left except a cute little Harpoon a

something that looked like a Surgical In-

He rather Tripped up on the Conversation

too, for he had not learned to play Golf

and never had been to see the Rogers

Brothers. Once he thought he saw an Open-

ing, and he offered to show his new \$200

Watch, but every one started to Talk about

something else, and the Piano-Player

He went home from the Dinner wonder-

ing if he wouldn't do better on the Night

When a Woman sent him her Card with

"Thursdays" written in the Lower Left

Corner, he didn't know whether he should

Write, Mail a Card, send Flowers, or re-

He saw that there were a great many

So he went out and bought a Little Book

He went up to his Suite and read the

Book and discovered that during the whole

40 Years of his life he never had done any-

He had been accustomed to carry his

Laundry with him each Saturday Evening.

The Book said that carrying a Bundle in

the Street was a little worse than Sheep-

Stealing, and almost as bad as beating a

He nearly choked with Shame when he

read that any one who played a combina-

tion of Frock Coat and low Derby was

guilty of a Misdemeanor, and to omit the

Stick or Umbrella was nothing short of a

It is said that all Vegetables should be

carried on the Fork. He did not believe it

could be done at all, axcept after Years of

He read that Men must not wear Jewelry.

He had always supposed that no Man could

be out-and-out Genteel on anything less

Then there was something more about

the Spoon, Any one leaving a Spoon in the

Cup could be set down as a Boor, what-

ever that meant. And any one breaking

But what Stopped him was the Warning

could be tolerated in the Best Circles. He

wondered if a Man cught to Scald himself,

When he concluded the Book and per-

ceived that he had invariably violated every

belong, and never would, so he blew out the

Gas, and they found Him there in the

MORAL: To Insure Peace of Mind, ig-

Crackers into the Soup deserved to be

written by a Space Man living in a Stag

Fine Points in the Society Racket that

the Abdominal Region so

Dressy Effect. He feared

it Rattled him so that he

Spoon for the Potage, He

kicked him under the Table.

were New Ones on him

thing According to Hoyle.

Crippled Child with a Mallet.

Rehearsals.

that 14 Carats.

Drawn and Quartered.

merely to be Correct.

been in the Game for a

Player worked him into a Dinner Party, bewas a Picture of her Dead Cousin. Cousin cause nearly every one looked the Part. The Roomer would come Home about once a Day and climb over the Paste-Board Trunk and look out at the Roof of the adjoining House, and then decide to Go. Out teen at the Table, and and stay as Late as possible. He ate at Bed-Room Man wedged their Mustaches. He was accustomed tom when he jauntily crossed leaned a Tray against him and entreated He noticed that he was Laura in the Kitchen to Cut a Hot Mince

the Medium Sirline. When he received his Biennial Bid to around to some Private House and pretend to be a White Person for an Hour or so a a Time, he took his Chop-House Manners with him. He would feel around his Plate for the little Yellow Ticket with the Granulated Sugar caked on it, and perchance he would ask the Maid if she had an Evening Paper lying around loose.

and let the Fried Sweets come along with

Landscape or a Marine, and the Second rep-

resented a Human Being with his Hair

combed the Way the Barber will comb it

unless you stop him. The Landlady said it

He had formed certain Habits inseparable from the Rank Outsiders and the Hot Polloi. It was Second Nature for him plant both Elbows on the Table and use the Celery as a Whisk Broom, and try to balance the Knife on the Fork, and spill some Salt on the Table-Cloth and write his Name in it with a Tooth-Pick. He needed Check-Rein and Hobbles to hold him back in his Chair and keep him from Playing

About the Time that he was 40 and a con-

firmed Reuben, he got in with the Rise

with the Table-Ware.

Industrials, and the Wave of Prosperity carried him out of the Hall Bed-Room and Shift at the Give Works than in the Front landed him in a Suite that he called a Suit Row at a Function. He crowded his Luck and Parleed his Bets. Things came his way and he decided that he might as well begin to Mingle with the Face Cards and make up for Lost Time He had read in a Bitter Editorial somegard it as an Effort on her part to make a where that any one who had the Stuff could work the Open Sesame on the 400 and he was willing to relinquish a few Shares of Santa Fe Preferred in order to see his Name linked with those of the But terflies of Fashion. He had noticed that every one Made Fun of the People in So-Hotel, informing People how to Behave so ciety and tried to get Acquainted with as to give the Impression that they were them, and he was Willing to be a Member Well-Bred, no matter what the Facts might of the Despised Faction. Besides, he wanted to take a Fall out of the Social Life of the Time, in order to appease his Curiosity and find out if it was as Gay as it had seemed

men and getting now and then a Glimpse through the Plate Glass Windows. A Plano-Player who went right into the Best Houses unless they happened to hear about it in Time said he would Fix it for him. So the Hall Bed-Room Man had a lot of Clothes made with Silk Lining, whether it showed or not, for he was Determined to

to One standing outside with the Coach

be the real Peruvian Doughnuts, and there wasn't a Thing to it. He realized that he would have to get some Inside Information on Etiquette, Ta-

ble Manners and Good Form, but thought about three Lessons would put him in Condition to Saunter into any Drawing Room and set Everybody to Whispering There were just a few Points that

wanted to straighten out before he took hi Header into the Swim. He had heard that a True Gentleman must or must not wear a Bob-Tailed Coat with a Tall Hat, but he could not remember which. Furthermore he had a Dim Idea that any one wearing a Tuxedo would have to cut out the Tar Shoes or else have the Lorgnettes pointed at him. He had heard, also, that it was considered Rough Work to eat Peas with a Pois when any one was watching him, and merely ate a little Bread with

The Piano-Player had suggested to his in a roundabout Way that any one a Napkin inside of his Collar striped Bow with Full Dress would be termed a Cad by those who had been as far as Boston and Back, and never to wear

boomers that Bertha Runkle, the young au-

ther of 'The Helmet of Navarre,' a novel of

the time of the French league, now run-

ning in the Century, is one of the poets

represented in Charles Dudley Warner's

Inasmuch as Bertha's mamma was one of

the chief compilers of the 'Library.' it is

not perhaps so remarkable that the daugh-

ter's youthful effusions should here be

given a gloss of immortality. A recent

had been used mainly for its advertising

value. As a general rule such compila

tions have no true literary value, being

got up simply as money-makers. It is

perhaps unnecessary to say that Bertha

inkle's poems have no more place in

'Library of the World's Best Literature'

WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION.

'Tis a good thing th' fun'ral sermons

ar-re not composed in th' confissional.-Mr.

No grip is so hard to shake off as that

early religious convictions .- Alice of Old

petted and served, and there are those

who seem born to serve others .- Penelope

The blanks that we draw in the great

ottery are blanks because we have not

written a number upon them.-The Foot-

riends with them, even if we did have

I certainly should not know how to

There are women who are born to

than Pod Linkenzimmer's poems have.

We all deserve many things we do

get .- The Footsteps of a Throne.

'Library of the World's Best Literature.

matter. After that he did similar work self, and that in some the accursed thing, which is in all of us, may be so strong that in Steubenville, O., and in Louisville, finally reaching Washington, where eventually to battle with it and be beaten is not altohe established the "Shooting Stars" degether to fail.-Tommy and Grizel. partment of the Evening Star. Later he To women admiration is always pleasing, did M. Quad's work on the Detroit Free

nore the Rules and Regulations.

even though they may know it Press, and some time after began his contributions to the New York Sun. These "Yawps," as Mr. Lampton calls them, are makes them feel themselves rulers of the shortly to appear in book form, with an earth, and to their elders it is introduction by Colonel Henry Watterson. which makes them forget their years. -With Hoops of Steel. The Pathfinder has this: "It is announced with a flourish by the literary

"Teasing" of this sort [concerning lovers and marriage] does not appeal sophisticated at any time, but it seems unspeakably vulgar to touch on matters of sentiment with a woman of middle age. If she has memories they are sure to be sad and sacred ones; if she has not, that perhaps is still sadder.-Penelope in Ire-

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. Mrs. B. K. Bruce, the widow of the

writer in the Dial made an elaborate argument to show that the late Mr. Warner only colored man who served a gave his own most conscientious personal in the Senate, is now head of the woman's attention to the preparation of the 'Lidepartment of the Tuskegee Institute in brary'-gossip having hinted that his name Mrs. Frank Leslie says she did not resign

that she was forced out. She sold some of her stock and lost control of the company last summer. She says she will sue to recover damages.

The estate of the late Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, does not exceed \$3,700. He was known as one of the most charstable men of his day. He gave away nearly his entire salary, \$3,500 a year, and many incidents of his kind deeds are related by hose who knew him best.

A Spartan mother on Long island has twice applied to a Police Court for papers fore a magistrate for what she calls "disorderly conduct," the basis of the charge being that the young man refuses to work and spends the daylight hours in playing

The expenditure of the Shah in Paris and in Vienna has been so lavish that it is estimated that by the time he gets back to Teheran his tour will have cost him upwards of half a million sterling. The Shah has fully decided to return to Europe next year for about three months, and salf of that time will be spent at Marien-

Our hearts are not withered at forty- H. A. Mahood, a Philadelphia inventor, three, nor at fifty-three, and oftentimes who committed suicide recently, was "puznot at sixty-three; it all depends upon the digestion.—The Archbishop and the Lady. puzzles, and when he died the doctors who made the post-mortem examination said She saw that there is no great man in ! this earth except the man who conquere he had a "pumle brain." In other words.